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EXAMINER

DEBROW, JAMES J

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/779,441	Applicant(s) TULI, RAJA SINGH	
	Examiner James J. Debrow	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 May 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 13-16, 38-51, 63-76, 88-120 and 123-128 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 13-16, 38-51, 63-76, 88-120 and 123-128 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Restriction election filed 04 May 2007.
2. Claims 13-16, 38-51, 63-76, 88-120 and 123-128 are pending in this case.
Claims 13, 38, 63, 88, 93, 97, 102, 106 and 111 are independent claims.

Applicant's Response

3. Applicant's election of Group I in the reply filed on 04May 2007 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 13- 26, 38- 51, 63-76, 88-114, 120 and 128 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodin et al. (Patent No.: US 6,604,106 B1; Filed: Dec. 10, 1998) (hereinafter 'Bodin') in view of Bjork et al. (NPL: "WEST: A Web Browser for Small Terminals"; Published: 1999) (hereinafter 'Bjork').**

In regards to independent claims 13, 38 and 63, Bodin discloses *a method to access remote documents, the method comprising:*

sending a request for a document from a device to a remote server (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response.).

Bodin discloses a web server resolves the connection between the client and server and serves out the requested content. If the client is not able to decompress the files, the servlet decompresses the request on-the-fly. Bodin does not expressly disclose *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request;*

automatically displaying a first portion of the image on a display of the device under control of the device, selectively displaying a second portion of the image on the display of the device according a first user input to the device

receiving a second user input directed to a location on the display of the device transmitting data specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the document at the remote server.

However Bjork teaches *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire*

document in response to the request (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

automatically displaying a first portion of the image on a display of the device(p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

under control of the device, selectively displaying a second portion of the image on the display of the device according a first user input to the device (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches Flip Zooming which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set. Thus selectively displaying a second portion of the image on the display of the device according a first user input to the device.).

receiving a second user input directed to a location on the display of the device (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image.).

transmitting data specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the

document at the remote server (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image. Thus the tapping of the pen transmits data specifying the second user input as directed to a location on the image from the device to the remote server for applying the second user input to the document at the remote server.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 14, 39 and 64, Bodin discloses *wherein the document comprises displayable information in a non-image format* (col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 10; Bodin discloses a non-image type document, e.g. text/html.).

a portion of the image is rendered from the displayable information (col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 10; Bodin discloses a non-image type document, e.g. image/gif.).

In regards to dependent claims 15, 40 and 65, Bodin discloses *wherein displayable information comprises one of: Java* (col. 4, lines 26-37); *and text in a non-image format* (col. 3, line 54-col. 4, line 10).

In regards to dependent claims 16, 41 and 66, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein said selectively displaying comprises:*

scrolling the image on the display of the device at exclusive control of the device.

However Bjork teaches *scrolling the image on the display of the device at exclusive control of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 17, 42 and 67, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the location on the image is specified using:*

a location on the display of the device; and

a position of the image on the display of the remote device.

However Bjork teaches *a location on the display of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

a position of the image on the display of the remote device (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; p.192, left. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen. Bjork also teaches links in the pages. Thus clicking on the links indicates *a position of the image on the display of the remote device*.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 18, 43 and 68, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the position of the image on the display comprises:*

data specifying scrolling activities performed at exclusive control of the device.

However Bjork teaches *data specifying scrolling activities performed at exclusive control of the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen. It has been established and well known in the art that the operating system within computer systems/devices is typically designed have a mechanism in place to detect movement/scrolling activities. Thus Bjork teaches data specifying scrolling activities performed at exclusive control of the device.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 19, 44 and 69, Bodin does not expressly *wherein the second user input comprises a selection on the location on the display of the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the second user input comprises a selection on the location on the display of the device* (p:190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 20, 45 and 70, Bodin does not expressly . . . disclose *wherein the second user input comprises text input directed to the location on the display of the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the second user input comprises text input directed to the location on the display of the device* (It is commonly known in the art the user typically enters text via the display of a PDA.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 21, 46 and 71, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the image of the document is refreshed only in response to a user input to the device.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the image of the document is refreshed only in response to a user input to the device* (p.192, left. col., 2nd para.; Bjork teaches by clicking on a link in the card/page while the page is in focus, the current web page/deck will be removed from the screen and the page/deck associated with the link will be displayed. This technique of refreshing an image only in response to a user input to the device is well known in the art.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 22, 47 and 72, Bodin does not expressly disclose *receiving at the device an image of one or more user interface elements in a compressed form;*

displaying the image of the one or more user interface elements on a portion of the display of the device; and

receiving at the device a third user input directed to a location in the portion the display of the device;

wherein the request for the document is sent from the device in response to the third user input.

However Bjork teaches *receiving at the device an image of one or more user interface elements in a compressed form* (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

displaying the image of the one or more user interface elements on a portion of the display of the device (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

receiving at the device a third user input directed to a location in the portion the display of the device (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image.).

wherein the request for the document is sent from the device in response to the third user input (It has been established and is well known in the art that a user is able to request a web page/document via a PDA.)

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 23, 48 and 73, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the request for the document comprises data specifying the third user input directed to a location on the image of the one or more user interface elements.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the request for the document comprises data specifying the third user input directed to a location on the image of the one or more user interface elements* (p.192, left. col., 2nd para.; Bjork teaches by clicking on a link in the card/page while the page is in focus, the current web page/deck will be removed from the screen and the page/deck associated with the link will be displayed. Thus by selecting and clicking on a link, the user is requesting for the document comprises data specifying the user input directed to a location on the image of the one or more user interface elements. Regardless of the number of times a user enters input (first, second or third) a request for a document, the software behaves the same.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 24, 49 and 74, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the image of the one or more user interface elements depicts a portion of a user interface of a web browser.*

However Bjork teaches *wherein the image of the one or more user interface elements depicts a portion of a user interface of a web browser* (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 25, 50 and 75, Bodin disclose *wherein the portion of the user interface of the web browser comprises at least one of:*

title; scroll bar; menu item; back button; and forward button (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a computer system wherein a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response. It is well known in the art that user interface of the web browsers typically contain title; scroll bar; menu item; back button; and forward button.).

In regards to dependent claims 26, 51 and 76, Bodin disclose *wherein the image of the one or more user interface elements is received from the remote server only during initialization of the device for accessing remote documents* (It has been established and is well known in the art that layout elements/images of an interface are typically received/displayed on the device during initialization.).

In regards to independent claims 88, 97 and 106, Bodin discloses *a method to access remote documents, the method comprising:*

sending from a device to a remote server a request for a document (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response.).

wherein a portion of the document changes with respect to time if rendered in a browser (It has been established and is commonly known in the art that a web page can contain banner(s) that changes with respect to time.).

Bodin does not expressly disclose *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request;*

displaying at least a portion of the image on a display attached to the device;

wherein a refreshed image of the document is received from the remote server at the device for display only in response to a user input to the device.

However Bjork *teaches* receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

displaying at least a portion of the image on a display attached to the device (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display.).

wherein a refreshed image of the document is received from the remote server at the device for display only in response to a user input to the device (p.192, left. col., 2nd para.; Bjork teaches by clicking on a link in the card/page while the page is in focus, the current web page/deck will be removed from the screen and the page/deck associated with the link will be displayed. This technique of refreshing an image only in response to a user input to the device is well known in the art.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 89, 98 and 107, Bodin discloses *wherein the user input comprises a mouse down event* (It has been established and is commonly known in the art that computer systems are typically equipped with a mouse.).

In regards to dependent claims 90, 99 and 108, Bodin discloses *wherein the mouse down event is at a location of the image which location corresponds to one of: a link; and a text box* (It has been established and is well known in the art that web pages are commonly designed with links and text boxes which are typically accessed or selected using a mouse.).

In regards to dependent claims 91, 100 and 109, Bodin does not expressly disclose *the portion of the document comprises a banner*.

However Bjork teaches *wherein the portion of the document comprises a banner* (p.190, rt. col. 1st para.; Bjork teaches a web page containing an banner advertisement.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 92, 101 and 110, Bodin does not expressly disclose *under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on the display of the device according a user input to the device*.

However Bjork teaches *under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on the display of the device according a user input to the device* (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to independent claims 93, 102 and 111, Bodin discloses a *method to access remote documents, the method comprising:*

sending from a device to a remote server a request for a document (col. 3, line 54-col 4, line 8, Fig. 1; col. 9, line 11; Bodin discloses a web server that accepts a client's request for a document and returns a response.).

Bodin does not expressly disclose *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request;*

under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on a display attached to the device according a user input to the device; and receiving a selection at the device;

sending a message from the device to the remote server to determine if the selection is on a link in the document.

However Bjork teaches *receiving at the device an image in a compressed format from the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request* (p.188, rt. col. 4th para.; p.192, left. col. 4th para.; Fig. 1; Bjork teaches a web browser for small terminals (WEST) designed for use on hand-held devices. The browser displays a thumbnail view of a web page on the mobile-sized display. It has been established and is commonly known within the art that a thumbnails is an image in a compressed format.).

under exclusive control of the device, selectively displaying a portion of the image on a display attached to the device according a user input to the device (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object by pointing at it with the pen.).

receiving a selection at the device (p.191, rt. col. 3rd para.; Bjork teaches the PDA contains a pen allows the user to tap on a portion of the card/thumbnail image to advance to the next or previous card/thumbnail image.).

sending a message from the device to the remote server to determine if the selection is on a link in the document (p.190, rt. col. 2nd para.; p.192, left. col. 2nd para.; Bjork teaches scrolling via Flip Zooming, which allows the user to move the focus backward or forwards in the data set/image or select any visual object as focus object

by pointing at it with the pen. Bjork also teaches links in the pages. Thus by clicking on the links within the page, the system automatically sends a message from the device to the remote server to determine if the selection is on a link in the document.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

In regards to dependent claims 94, 103 and 112, Bodin discloses *text representing a link in the document is rendered slightly bolder in the image* (It has been established and is well known in the art that text representing a link in the document typically is rendered slightly bolder in the image/document).

In regards to dependent claims 95, 104 and 113, Bodin discloses *displaying a feedback at the device to indicate that the message is sent to the remote server* (It has been established and it well known in the art that when a user click a hypertext link within a web document, the system typically displays feedback at the device to indicate that the message is sent to the remote server by changing the cursor into an hourglass.).

In regards to dependent claims 96, 105 and 114, Bodin discloses *displaying the feedback comprises changing a cursor into an hourglass* (It has been established

and it well known in the art that when a user click a hypertext link within a web document, the system typically displays feedback at the device to indicate that the message is sent to the remote server by changing the cursor into an hourglass.).

In regards to dependent claims 120 and 128, Bodin does not expressly disclose *wherein the image of one or more user interface elements is hard coded in the device*.

However Bjork teaches *wherein the image of one or more user interface elements is hard coded in the device* (p.193, rt. col. 5th para.; Bjork teaches navigation using up and down buttons for moving up and down the hierarchy. Using the broadest interpretation, the Examiner concludes these button are hard coded within the WEST browser.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin with Bjork for the benefit of providing on-the-fly transformation of existing web content to mobile formats (p. 188, left. col. 1st para.).

6. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

7. **Claims 115-117, 123 and 125 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodin in view of Bjork further in view of Caruso et al. (Patent No.: US 7,113,638 B2; Filed Jan. 27, 2000) (hereinafter 'Caruso').**

In regards to dependent claims 115 and 123, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein at least a portion of the document has a greater color depth than the image.*

However Caruso teaches *wherein at least a portion of the document has a greater color depth than the image* (col. 4, lines 21-23; 165 in Fig. 1A; Caruso teaches a block locator which is responsible for locating blocks within an image that are different from the background color of the image. Using the broadest interpretation, Examiner concludes the block locator would be capable of detecting a portion of the document has a greater color depth than the image.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Bjork with Caruso providing techniques that allow fast compression and decompression (col. 3, lines 1-2).

In regards to dependent claim 116, Bodin in view of Bjork teaches in the context of WEST, loopy compression deals with text reduction in the shape of text summarization techniques (p.189, left. col. 5th para.).

However Caruso teaches *wherein the compressed format is attained through lossy compression* (col. 3, lines 1-7; col. 4, lines 48-64; Caruso teaches lossy compression achieves high fast compression rates by losing information.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Bjork with Caruso providing techniques that allow fast compression and decompression (col. 3, lines 1-2).

In regards to dependent claims 117 and 125, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein the first portion of the image and the second portion of the image are formed from a matrix array of blocks of information sent by the remote server*.

However Caruso teaches *wherein the first portion of the image and the second portion of the image are formed from a matrix array of blocks of information sent by the remote server* (col. 4, line 61- col. 4, line 7; Fig. 2; Caruso teaches a rectangular array of pixels of a compressed image file.).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin in view of Bjork with Caruso providing techniques that allow fast compression and decompression (col. 3, lines 1-2).

8. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon

for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.
See, MPEP 2123.

9. **Claims 118, 119, 124, 126 and 127 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso further in view of Kurzweil et al. (Patent No.: US 6,587,583 B1; Filed Sep. 17, 1999) (hereinafter 'Kurzweil').**

In regards to dependent claims 118 and 126, Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso does not expressly teach *wherein the blocks of information have identifiers which define a prioritized sequence of assembling based on location.*

However Kurzweil teaches *blocks of information have identifiers which define a prioritized sequence of assembling based on location* (col. 14, line 56-col. 15, line 2).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso with Kurzweil for the benefit of providing a compression that can compress portions of a document separately (col.1, lines 63-66).

In regards to dependent claims 119 and 127, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein the text is enlarged when rendered into the first portion of the image.*

However Kurzweil teaches *wherein the text is enlarged when rendered into the first portion of the image* (col. 19, line 49-col. 20, line 24).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso with Kurzweil for the benefit of providing a compression that can compress portions of a document separately (col.1, lines 63-66).

In regards to dependent claim 124, Bodin in view of Bjork does not expressly teach *wherein at least a portion of the document is in color and the image is in gray scale*.

However Kurzweil teaches *wherein at least a portion of the document is in color and the image is in gray scale* (col. 15, lines 3-28).

Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Bodin and Bjork in view of Caruso with Kurzweil for the benefit of providing a compression that can compress portions of a document separately (col. 1, lines 63-66).

10. It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the reference should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art.

See, MPEP 2123.

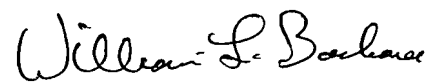
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James J. Debrow whose telephone number is 571-272-5768. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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